

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A bandage for use with a vacuum source, the bandage comprising:
 - a wound dressing member to be placed in contact with a wound surface, the member having spacers contacting the wound surface to define suction space between the member and wound surface,
 - a suction port associated with the member,
 - the member having suction holes communicating with the suction space, and
 - the bandage providing passageways between the port and the holes.
2. The bandage of claim 1, in which the member is a relatively thin, flexible member which can be trimmed conformingly to fit the wound surface, the member having a wound contacting surface providing the spacers and an opposite surface.
3. The bandage of claim 2, in which the passageways are provided by channels formed in the opposite surface leading away from the suction port and a cover over the channels.
4. The bandage of claim 2, in which the passageways are provided by a plurality of channels formed in the opposite surface and a cover over the channels and in which the spacers and suction space are defined by a plurality of channels formed in the wound contacting surface, each channel of the wound contacting surface opens toward the wound surface and includes side edges contacting the wound.
5. The bandage of claim 4, in which the holes extend between the channels on the wound contacting surface and the channels on the opposite surface.
6. The bandage of claim 1, in which the bandage is configured to distribute irrigation fluids through the member to the wound surface through the

suction holes and the suction space.

7. A wound care bandage for use with a vacuum source, the bandage comprising:

- 5 a thin, flexible member to be trimmed to fit the wound and provide a space between the member and the wound,
a plurality of holes to communicate with the space,
a port associated with the member, and
passageways extending from the port to the holes.

10

8. The bandage of claim 7, in which the member includes a wound contacting surface and an opposite surface, the bandage further includes a cover adjacent the opposite surface, and the passageways are defined by a plurality of channels formed in the opposite surface and the cover.

15

9. The bandage of claim 7, in which the member includes a wound contacting surface including spacers adapted to contact the wound surface to provide the space between the member and the wound.

20

10. The bandage of claim 8, in which the opposite surface further includes a plurality of channels concentric with the port and wherein the holes of the bandage are positioned within the concentric channels.

25

11. The bandage of claim 9, in which spacers are defined by a plurality of channels and each channel includes outer edges which contact the wound surface.

12. A wound care bandage for use with a vacuum source, the bandage comprising:

30

a wound dressing member to be placed in direct contact with the wound surface,
the member having at least one access port to be connected to the vacuum source, a wound contacting surface, an opposite surface, and a plurality of

channels on the wound contacting surface to provide communication with areas of the wound surface, wherein channels of the wound contacting surface open toward the wound surface.

5 13. The bandage of claim 12, in which the opposite surface of the member includes a plurality of channels extending away from the access port.

 14. The bandage of claim 13, in which the wound contacting surface and the opposite surface each include a plurality of additional channels
10 concentric with the access port.

 15. The bandage of claim 12, in which the member is formed from flexible material conformingly to rest against the wound surface.

15 16. The bandage of claim 15, in which the member is provided with a plurality of holes opening from the opposite surface to the wound contacting surface.

 17. The bandage of claim 13, in which the member is provided with a plurality of holes opening through the member and connecting the channels of
20 the wound contacting surface with the channels of the opposite surface.

 18. The bandage of claim 16, in which the holes are in communication with the channels.

25 19. The bandage of claim 12, in which a plurality of channels is formed on the opposite surface, and the member further includes a plurality of holes providing communication between the channels on the wound contacting surface and the channels on the opposite surface.

30 20. The bandage of claim 19, in which channels on the surfaces radiate away from the port and with the holes being spaced radially along the channels.

21. The bandage of claim 15, in which the member is made from a material which is to be trimmed conformingly to fit the wound.

22. The invention of claim 19, in which the bandage further
5 includes a cover over the opposite surface to cover the channels on the opposite surface.

23. The invention of claim 12, in which the member is formed as a relatively thin, flexible, sheet-like member conformingly to rest against the wound
10 surface, the member being provided with a plurality of holes opening through the surfaces.

24. A dressing for a wound, the dressing comprising:
a relatively thin, flexible member which can be trimmed conformingly
15 to fit the wound surface and which has a wound contacting surface and an opposite surface,

a suction and irrigation port associated with the member,
the wound contacting surface being formed to provide a plurality of
spacers to contact the wound surface and position the member to provide space
20 between the member and wound surface in which a vacuum can be established to treat the wound.

25. The dressing of claim 24, in which the member is provided
with a plurality of through holes in communication with the space.
25

26. The dressing of claim 25, in which the plurality of spacers
comprises a plurality of channels formed in the wound contacting surface with side
edges contacting the wound, the channels of the wound contacting surface opening
toward the wound, the through holes being in communication with the channels.
30

27. The dressing of claim 26, in which the opposite surface is
formed to provide a plurality of channels in communication with the port and the

holes.

28. The dressing of claim 26, in which the member further includes a plurality of fluid passageways connecting the port with the holes to the channels
5 formed in the wound contacting surface.

29. The dressing of claim 24, in which the opposite surface includes a plurality of channels in communication with the suction and irrigation port, the spacers on the wound contacting surface are defined by a plurality of channels
10 each having outer edges in contact with the wound surface, and wherein the dressing further includes through holes in communication with the channels on the wound contacting surface and the channels on the opposite surface.

30. The dressing of claim 29, in which the member further includes
15 a plurality of third channels concentric with the suction and irrigation port and wherein the holes are positioned within the third concentric channels.

31. A bandage for use with a vacuum source, the bandage comprising:
20 a wound dressing member to be placed in contact with a wound surface, the member having spacers contacting the wound surface to define space between the member and wound surface,
a port associated with the member,
the member having holes communicating with the space, and
25 the bandage providing passageways between the port and the holes.